WE BEGIN THE NEW YEAR WITH A REDUCTION

In prices that cannot fail to attract attention. With Jan. 1, 1891, at one dash, we take off ONE-FOURTH of the regular price on our OVERCOATS. This applies to Overcoats of all kinds, for children, boys, youths and men. Some of our competitors who are constantly fishing for gudgeons may talk about selling a \$20 overcoat for \$10, but you know that no legitimate house will indulge in such Chatham-street business. ness.

Remember, ONE-FOURTH OFF, and this is to make room for spring stock.

In consequence of an immense stock of fine \$15 Cassimere Suits for men, we will, for two weeks, sell these Suits at

\$11.90.

Come and take your choice.

Another offer: For two weeks we will give choice of any \$2.50 or \$3 Stiff Hat for \$1.98. Other qualities of hats at proportionately low prices.

ORIGINAL EAGLE 5 & 7 West Washington St. HAT DEPARTMENT-16 South Meridian

In accordance with an old and well-established cus-BIG FOUR ROUTE -WILL SELL-

Between all stations at the rate of 1 1-3 Fare for the Round Trip On the following dates: Wednesday, Dec. 24. Thursday, Dec. 25. Wednesday, Ded. 31. Thursday, Jan. 1.

All tickets good to return up to and including Monday, Jan. 5, affording every one an opportunity to enjoy

EXCURSION TICKETS

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year For tickets and full information call at the Big 4 offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 133 South Illinois street, Massachusetts anvenue and the Union Station, Indianapolis.

VIA THE

C., H. & D. R. R.

-THE ONLY -

Pullman Vestibule Line.

Depart—*3:55 am \$10:45 am *3:30 pm *3:30 pm Arrive-*12:35 am +9:15 am *11:15 am +7:45 pm *10:55 pm
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
City ticket office corner Illinois street and Ken-

THE WHEN'S THE OLD HOSS IN NEW GEARS. MAKE IT?-WHY, CERT. HOW many miles to Barley Brights ONE frisky frosty morning, When wintry was the weather, Three score and ten. I chanced to meet an old man, Can I get there by morning light? Clothed all in leather; Well, yes, I'm inclined to think you might, He began to compliment, If you've wired 'em not to look to-night, And up and asked me then, And providing your trousers fit you right, "Air you acquainted hereabouts!-And your underwear is not too tight, I'm lookin' fur THE WHEN!" And your coat's correct, and your linen An hour from that, in proper clothes, I met him coming in; And you've bought them all at THE "Howdye-do! and howdye-do! WHEN. And howdye-do agin!"

Warmer; cloudy weather, clearing occasionally.

HOLIDAY RATES! THE DISCOUNT THAT IS BEING MADE

UPON ALL HEAVY-WEIGHT

5-TRAINS-5 HHWH

Is appreciated by those who have waited this long before pur-

HAT DEPARTMENT

Is also in the swim.

After Jan. 1, 1891. W. H. Armstrong & Co.'s Surgical Instrument House and Factory will be located in the larger and more commodious building, No. 77

FRANK M. DELL.

South Illinois street. H. J. BHEIN, General Agent.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO. IMPORTERS and JOBBERS. WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY

Continue during this week their offering to the trade only of

ODDS AND in all Departments. Having recently completed our usual semi-annual

inventory, we have taken to account all odd lots and small quantities at much below value purposing their immediate sale.

Stocks complete in all Departments. Lowest Prices always a

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

I have disposed of all my interest in the

CONSOLIDATED COAL AND LIME CO. and am in business on my own account at Nos. 378 to 400 EAST WASHINGTON STREET. Telephone No. 1310.

DID YOU EVER Eat a Cracker as good as the

TAGGART BUTTER CRACKER?

Then why use any other?

INDIANAPOLIS BREWING CO Controlling the C. F. Schmidt Brewery, P. Lieber Brewing Co., C. Maus Brewery, furnish the var ous brands of beer-Celebrated Wiener, Special Brew, Lager, and Pilsener Beers. HEADOFFICE: Franklin Building, corner Circle and Market streets, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE INDIANA PAPER COMPANY. We have a very large line of Christmas Cards, Novelties and Booklets. Fine Writing-Papers of every variety and style. Wedding and New Year Calling Cards, etc. 27-29 EAST MARYLAND STREET.

FLANNER & BUCHANAN, Funeral Directors

MADE ONLY BY BRYCE BAKERY Cannot be Beat. For sale at all Grocers.

LILLY & STALNAKER, CARVERS. 64 East Washington street. Best Assortment-Lowest Prices.

THESUNDAYJOURNAL

The Best and Cleanest Paper published in Indiana, and containing more and better reading matter than any other, will

be sent anywhere in the United States, postage paid, for

\$2 PER ANNUM.

THE ROOF FELL IN.

Seven Workmen Caught in the Ruins of a Collapsing Building-One Fatally Injured.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 .- The big brewery of Herman Koehler, occupying the whole block at First avenue, between Twentyninth and Thirtieth streets, was the scene of an accident to-day that brought out an ambulance call. The building was in course of construction, and was crowded with workmen, when, suddenly and without any warning, the roof fell in. The greatest excitement prevailed in the neighborhood, and the estimates of the number injured varied widely. Seven men were taken out of the ruins and sent to the hospital.

All the workmen who were in the building when the accident occurred are accounted for. Only seven were at all seriously injured. James Durner had his skull fractured and will probably die. The others will recovor. James Duneen, one of the injured, has his skull badly fractured, and will die. John Hayes, a laborer, will also most probably die. He was injured internally. The following are more or less severely injured: L. W. Weber, suffering from severe contusions and wounds on the face; S. Brienlinger, badly scraped about the face and hands; John Tully, A. Ackerman, R. Doran, P. Hanson, Thomas Lahry, Peter Heidrich, Thomas Healy and Casper Obley. It was announced from Bellevue Hospital later that James Duneen and Louis Weber had died from the effects of their injuries.

Three foremen of the gangs of workmen have been placed under arrest, charged with being criminally responsible for the accident. They are Joe Turner, foreman of the brick-layers and masons; William Williams, foreman of the housesmiths, and Adam Ackerman, foreman of the joiners. Hayes, a laborer, will also most probably

THAT CHICAGO BANK ROBBERY.

The Police Had a Spy Among Thieves and Were Aware of Their Audacious Scheme.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30 .- The four men who were connected with the robbery of the Merchants' Exchange Bank at South Chicago yesterday are still looked up at Hyde Park station. John Corbett, Harry Featherstone and Frank Bennett, the men who actually committed the robbery, have been identified as the men who, in an equally bold manner, entered the Allerton packing-house at the stock-yards, Dec. 2, and robbed Cashier Oscier of \$3,200. It now transpires that the police had a spy in communication with the robbers and were kept fully informed of their plans. The original arrangement was to rob the bank to-morrow, but the gang became apprecious of the rangement was to rob the bank to-morrow, but the gang became suspicious of the police "stool pigeon" and hurried mafters. Chas. E. Mullen, the man who drove the butcher's wagon in which the robbers continued their flight after the horse with which they started became exhausted, claims that he knew nothing of the robbery and that he was forced at the muzzle of a revolver to aid them in their flight. The police, on the other hand, claim that he drove up and down in the neighborhood where the robbers overtook him for two hours previous to their arrival, evidently waiting for them.

A Big Concession from Mexico. Washington, Dec. 30.—The Bureau of the American Republics has information that the President of Mexico has approved the bill recently passed by the Mexican Congress admitting corn from the United States free of duty. This is a very large concession, as the duty heretofore has been 1 cent per kilogram, or about ½ cent per pound.

Sawtelle Sent to Prison. DOVER, N. H., Dec. 30.—Isaac B. Sawtelle, canvicted of the murder of his brother Hiram and sentenced to be hanged Jan. 5, 1892, left here this morning under guard for the State prison at Concord, where he is to remain until the execution of his sen-

Robbed of \$4,000.

Tucson, Ariz., Dec. 30.—Early this morning Tax Collector M. S. Snyder was attacked in his office by two masked men, and was shot and robbed of \$4,000. Snyder shot at his assailants twice, but they escaped. He received only a flesh wound.

BRAIN-WORKERS keep your heads clear and bowels open. Take Simmons-Liver Regulator.

MORE RED-SKINS BITE THE DUST

Two Strike and His Band Capture a Supply Train with Disastrous Results.

It Is Believed at Pine Ridge That About All the Rebels Have Been Killed or Captured and That the End of the War Is Near.

Twenty-Five Soldiers Killed and Thirty-Five Wounded in Monday's Battle.

The Losses of the Indians Range Between 250 and 300-Army Officials Regret the Outbreak but Think Nobody to Blame.

SECOND BATTLE WITH THE REDS. Two Strike Tries to Capture a Train and

Thirty of His Band Are Killed. RUSHVILLE, Neb., Dec. 80.-Advices from the seat of war give the news of another encounter between the troops and Indians at a point within four miles of the agency. The Seventh and Ninth Cavalry were just coming in from yesterday's battle-field, followed at some distance by their provision train. On reaching the point named a large band of Indians, headed by Chief Two Strike, dashed suddenly upon the train, captured it and were making off toward the Bad Lands, when the cavalry wheeled and gave pursuit. In the battle which followed over thirty Indians were wounded, but no soldiers were

According to the latest reports Two Strike's Indians had yesterday been considered peaceable and subdued, but their sudden change of mind causes the gravest fears here that perhaps none of the so-called friendlies can be relied on. However, word from General Brooke to the settlers to-day is somewhat reassuring, it being to the effect that the great body of the savages have remained loyal all the while and that nearly all the rebels are dead. He further says the settlers here are not now in danger.

Reliable news is also at hand that Col. Henry is now approaching the agency with 700 Indians captured in the Bad Lands. This is believed to include all the remnant of the rebels on their reservation, and hopes are entertained of a speedy settlement. It has cost the lives of about 250 Indians and twenty-five or thirty soldiers killed to effect this result, if, indeed,

it may be said that peace is yet established. The body of gallant Captain Wallace and the other dead soldiers arrived at noon from the agency, and will be shipped to Fort Robinson, the nearest military post. Rushville is crowded with settlers. All public rooms are thrown open and no effort is being spared to make the refugees comfortable. They are here, as previously reported, on the advice of Gen. Brooke. They are not only ready to defend their homes, but many are auxious to enlist with the regulars if further fighting should

TWICE-TOLD TALE,

Another Vivid Account of the Battle of Annihilation Fought on Wounded Knee. OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 30.-The Bee's correspondent at the camp on Wounded Knee creek telegraphs as follows concerning yesterday's battle: In the morning, as soon as the ordinary

military work of the early day was done, Major Whitesides determined upon disarming the Indians at once, and at 6 o'clock the camp of Big Foot was surrounded by the Seventh Cavalry and Taylor's scouts. The Indians were sitting in a half circle, and four Hotchkiss guns were placed upon a hill about two hundred yards distant. Every preparation was made, not especially to fight, but to show the Indians the futility of resistance. They seemed to recognize this fact, and when Major Whitesides ordered them to come up, twenty at a time, and give up their arms, they came, but not with their guns in sight. Of the

first twenty but two or three displayed arms. These they gave up sallenly and, observing the futility of that method of procedure, Major Whitesides ordered a detachment of D and A troops on foot to enter the tepees and search them.

This work had hardly been entered upon when the 120 desperate Indians turned upon the soldiers, who were gathered closely about the tepees, and immediately a storm of firing was poured upon the military. It was as though the order to search had been a signal. The soldiers, not anticipating any such action, had been gathered in very closely and the first firing was terribly disastrous to them.

astrous to them.

The reply was immediate, however, and in an instant the ground on which the Indian camp was set was a sunken vesuvius. The soldiers, maddened at the sight of their falling comrades, hardly awaited the command, and in a moment the whole front was a sheet of fire above which the smoke rolled, obscuring the central scene from view. Through this horrible curtain single Indians could be seen at times flying before the fire, but after the first discharge from the carbines of the troopers there were few of them left. They fell on all sides like grain in the course of a scythe. Indians and soldiers lay together and, wounded, fought on the ground. astrous to them.

grain in the course of a scythe. Indians and soldiers lay together and, wounded, fought on the ground.

Off through the draw toward the bluffs the few remaining warriors fled, turning occasionally to fire, but now evidently caring more for escaping than battle. Only the wounded Indians seemed possessed of the courage of devils. From the ground where they had fallen they continued to fire until their ammunition was gone, or until killed by the soldiers. Both sides forgot everything, excepting only the loading and discharging of guns. It was only in the early part of the affray that hand to hand fighting was seen. The carbines were clubbed, sabers gleamed, and war-clubs circled in the air and came down like thunderbolts. But this was only for a short time. The Indians could not stand that storm from the soldiers; they had not hoped to. It was only a stroke of life before death. The remnant fled, and the battle became a hunt.

It was now that the artillery was called into requisition. Before the fighting was so close that the guus could not be trained without danger of death to the soldiers. Now, with the Indians flying, it was easier to reach them. The Gatling and Hotchkiss guns were trained, and then began a heavy firing, which lasted half an hour, with frequent heavy volleys of musketry. It was a war of extermination now with the troops. It was difficult to restrain them. Tactics were almost abandoned. About the only tactics was to kill while it could be done wherever an Indian could be seen. Down in the creek and up over the bare hills they were followed by artillery and musketry, and for several minutes the engagement went on, until not a living Indian was in sight.

Twenty-Five Soldiers Killed and Thirty-Five Wounded-Number of Indians Unknown. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.-General Schofield this afternoon received a dispatch from General Miles, dated Hermosa, S. D., Dec. 30, forwarding a dispatch from Gen. Brooke, as follows: "Colonel Forsythe says sixty-two dead Indians (men) were counted on the plain where the attempt was made to disarm Big Foot's band, and where the

fight began. In other parts of the ground there were eighteen more. These do not include those killed in ravines where many were seen but not counted. Six were brought in badly wounded and six others were with a party of twenty-three men and women which Captain Jackson had to abandon when attacked by about 150 Brule Indians from the agency.

"This accounts for ninety-two men killed and leaves but few alive and unhurt. The women and children broke for the hills when the fight commenced and comparatively few of them were hurt or few brought in. Thirty-nine are here, of which number twenty-one are wounded. Had it not been for the attack by the Brules an accurate account would have been made. But the ravines were not searched afterwards.

"I think this shews cause for very little apprehension from Big Foot's band in the future. A party of forty is reported as held by the scouts at the head of Mexican creek. These consist of all sizes, and cavalry from Rosebud will bring them in if it is true."

These Indians, continues General Miles, under Big Foot's on the Cheyenne river and thirty that broke away from Hump's following when he took his band and Sitting Bull's Indians to Fort Bennett, making in all nearly one hundred and sixty warriors. Before leaving their camps on the Cheyenne river they cut up their harness and broke their wagons and started for the Bad Lands, evidently intending not to return, but to go to war. The troops were placed between them and the Bad Lands, and they never succeeded in joining the hostiles there, All their movements were anticipated, and their severe loss at the hands of the Seventh Cavalry may be a wholesome lesson to the other Sioux.

The following telegram was received by the Surgeon-general United States army this afternoon, dated Pine Ridge agency, S. D.:

I report during an engagement with Indians, yesterday, fifteen miles from here, the following casualties. Captain Wallace. Twenty-dies men

I report during an engagement with Indians, yesterday, fifteen miles from here, the following casualties: Captain Wallace, twenty-five men of Seventh Cavalry and one Indian scout, killed; Lieutenant Garlington, Seventh Cavalry, Lieut. Hawthorne, Second Artillery, and thirty-eight men wounded; this includes two men of the Second Infantry. Many wounds are severe. Hospital steward Pollock killed. Have also about thirty wounded Indians, men, women and children.

BACHE, Medical Director. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs late

this afternoon received a telegram from Special Agent Cooper at Pine Ridge, dated to-day, confirming previous reports of yesterday's fight at Wounded Knee creek, in which he says twenty-five soldiers were killed, thirty-five wounded, and about 150 Indians were killed and thirty wounded and captured. Special Agent Cooper's telegram also states that the Indians attacked the Ninth Cavalry wagon train this (Tuesday) day) morning, two miles north of the agency, killing one soldier of the advance guard.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs this morning received the following dispatch from Agent D. F. Royer, dated Pine Ridge Indian agency, Dec. 29:

On Wounded Knee creek this morning, while the soldiers were disarming Big Foot and his band after their surrender, a fight took place which resulted in the killing of about three hundred Indians and several of the soldiers, includ dred Indians and several of the soldiers, including Captain Wallace, with a number wounded.

Two Strike and his party, who were camped on White Clay creek, just below Red Cloud's house, opened fire on the agency from the hill tops opposite the boarding-school, wounding two soldiers. The police returned the fire, killing two of the Two Strike Indians and wounding two others. Two Strike and his band have retreated in a northwesterly direction from the agency, and it is supposed he is trying to make his way back to the Bad Lands. Thus far the Pine Ridge Indians have taken no active part in the war, but Big Foot, Slow Bear, Kicking Bear and the Two Strike band have been and are active in the disturbance.

AS VIEWED AT WASHINGTON.

The Outbreak Regretted in Official Circles, but It Could Not Be Foreseen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 .- The President having expressed a desire to be kept promptly informed of the Indian campaign, Secretary Proctor made him an early visit this morning, taking with him copies of all the dispatches recently received from the Indian country, including those received last night in regard to the fight with Big Foot's band, which resulted in the death of Captain Wallace and his men. Some surprise is expressed that no dispatches giving additional particulars were received this morning, but it is expected that further news will be received later in the day.

The President and the Secretary of War regret very much the fatal occurrence of yesterday morning, as it had been their policy from the first to settle the question without bloodshed or violence of any kind if possible. Secretary Proctor was with the President about an hour and then returned to the War Department. In the absence of official details regarding yesterday's engagement, he declined to talk about it. He said, however, that in a smuch as General Miles has already been given would probably fail to secure final action ample discretionary power to act in an upon it before the Fifty-first Congress example discretionary power to act in an emergency, it is not now necessary to send him any further instructions. He subsequently conferred with General Schofield, and it was concluded that no action was necessary to-day at this end of the line. General Schofield will not add anything to what he said last night—that the treachery of the Indians leading to the skirmish was to have been expected.

Adjutant-general Kelton said to-day: "It was not to be presumed for a moment that terday the Indians, accustomed as they are to

the Indians, accustomed as they are to strife, would consent to lay down their arms peaceably without a protest. There is nothing official here yet in the way of information to indicate on just what terms the Indians consented to come in the second time, but I do not believe that there ond time, but I do not believe that there was any mention made at first of surrendering their arms. They probably came in with the belief that they would be allowed to keep their guns, and when the demand was made on them to give up their rifles and other weapons they revolted. It was too much to ask of them. I do not suppose that there was any possible plan for the attack formed, but the matter was probably talked over among the Indians before they reached the camp.

talked over among the Indians before they reached the camp.

"The Indians are well armed with Winchester hunting rifles, and at close range are better shots, as a rule, than the soldiers. An Indian's shot must kill. He cannot afford to miss, for on his ammunition depends his life, his food, his safety. He has all of the instincts that tend to good marksmanship—a quick eye, a sure touch and nerves under perfect control. He never loses his head, and under the most trying conditions, amid the greatest danger, he is always cool." always cool."

always cool."

General Schofield said, this afternoon, that while the fight was a most unfortunate occurrence, but he did not see how it could have been avoided. He sent a telegram to General Miles saying that he regarded the news received from him as still encouraging, and expressing the opinion that he [Miles] would be master of the situation very soon. He also expressed his thanks to the officers and men of the Seventh Cavalry for the gallant conduct displayed by them. displayed by them.

Affairs at Rosebud.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 30 .- The Bee's special correspondence from Rosebud agency, S. D., says: Two troops of the Ninth Cavalry and three companies of the Eighth Infantry have been prepared to move at a moment's notice. Last night orders come for them to start at once for the Bad Lands. The pickets at Rosebud have seen Indians signalling with a looking-glass. A scheme of about twenty young men to steal horses and break for the Bad Lands was discovered by the arrest of the first man who tried it.

Military Movements at the North. DICKINSON, N. D., Dec. 30 .- Major Carroll's command arrived at New England city yesterday afternoon, returning from had been sent to relieve, is ordered to re-port to him for duty, and, in a few days, Major Carroll will mar h to the forks of the Grand river, where he will be joined by two troops of the Eighth Cavalry under Captain Fechet from Fort Yates.

THE prettiest sight in the world is a pretty woman's feet in Jersey Lily boots, and since Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures all sorts of colds and costs but 25 cents, all women can wear them. The earth moves. Evidence, you can buy a first-class liniment, Salvation Oil, for 25 cents.

WILL WE HAVE A FREE BALLOT

Only Four Republicans in the Senate Believed to Be Opposed to the Measure.

Democrats Determined Not Only to Fight the Bill in the Senate but to Obstruct It in the House, if It Comes Back Amended.

The Silver-Boomers Speak Against the Financial Scheme and Everything Else.

Something of a Wrangle Over the Closure Proposition - Republicans Exchange Compliments-Gen. Browne's Poor Health.

PROSPECTS OF THE ELECTIONS BILL. Only Four Republican Senators Opposed to 1t-Democratic Plan of Campaign.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30. - Senator Wolcott's attack upon the elections bill created little surprise. It was known to friends that he was opposed to features of the measure, but few had intimation of his intention to attack the bill throughout, especially as viciously as he did. Senator Wolcott is an attractive orator, and he threw all of his magnetism into his speech, but he was unifermly illogical. When the Senator took his seat it was observed that there were three men upon the Republican side of the chamber who ventured to congratulate him. They were Mesers. Plumb of Kansas, Stewart of Nevada, and his colleague, Mr. Teller. It is believed that these four are the only Republicans who will vote against the elections bill if that measure is pushed to a final determination.

Among the few members congregated in the chamber of the Vice-presi dend, after that body had adjourned, the fate of the elections bill was a fruitful topic of conversation. Many of the leading Republicans were sanguine of the bill being enacted into a law, but some were less confident of its being placed upon the statute books. One prominent Republican said in conversation to-day: "If the bill comes from the Senate in an amended form its doom is sealed. In fact, I believe it is already dead, as I do not think it will pass the Senate. Even should it do so, it cannot run the gauntlet of the House unless there run the gauntlet of the House unless there is a Republican quorum present, and it is almost impossible to secure one at the present session. Of course, we might call a caucus, and by making the bill an imperative party measure, obtain the presence of the absentees, but I hardly think this course will be followed. If the Democrats persist in absenting themselves so as to prevent the counting of a quorum we are almost helpless."

The Democratic course will be one of obstruction, should the bill come from the Senate. Every bill upon the Speaker's table having precedence to the elections bill will be used to obstruct the consideration of that measure, and yea and nay votes will be demanded upon the disposition of each

When the elections bill is finally reached, a motion will be made by one of its Republican champions to concur in the Senate amendments. This will furnish Democrats with an opportunity to practice their filibustering tactics, and their avowed intention is to leave the hallin order to break a quorum. There is a good deal of speculation among the Republicans in the House and Senate as to the effect of such tactics on the part of their opponents. Of course, everything turns on the ability of the Republicans to maintain a quorum of their own party. The atrongest of their own party. The strongest showing made during this session was 145, or just twenty-two less than a quorum. The Speaker says that a quorum can be obtained, for a short time at least, for a party emergency, as regards the disposition of the elections bill, and it is said that Chairman Cannon of the appropriations committee has laid three wagers that a quorum will be in attendance when needed.

It is entirely improbable that an effort will be made to reject the Senate amend-ments to the bill if it reaches the House. That would involve a conference which

HOAR AND WOLCOTT.

The Two Republican Senators Talk on Different Sides of the Elections Bill. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 .- It was 11 o'clock before a quorum (forty-four) was secured in the Senate and before the journal of yes-

terday was read. The Vice-president laid before the Senate the credentials of Mr. Frederick T. Dubois as Senator from the State of Idaho for the term beginning March 4, 1891. They were referred to the committee on privileges and elections. Mr. Reagan gave notice of two amendments to Mr. Aldrich's closure resolution. Then, the morning bour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the elections bill, and Mr. Hoar continued his speech, commenced yesterday, in its ad-

Mr. Hoar reminded Southern Senators that they had pledged not merely their official oaths, but their honor as men, that they would give their devotion to the constitutional amendments if they were only let back into their old condition in the Union. back into their old condition in the Union, free from the consequences of rebellion. And now they were denouncing those constitutional amendments as "a stupendous crime and blunder." Mr. Hoar recalled the Copiah massacre in Mississippi, the murder of Fred Matthews, "a kindly citizen and an excellent neighbor, in the act of casting his ballot," and the burning of his widow's house, and said that within the present Christmas season, in the time of "Peace on earth and good will to men," that widow's son, the Republican pestmaster, a young man of twenty-one, had been shot down in the streets of Carrollton, the home of Senator George. "How long (Mr. Hoar exclaimed), how long, Oh, God, shall the blood of these martyrs cry for vengeance from the ground? How long shall the murder of men because they are Republicans be the only crime to which the Republicans are indifferent? The Senator [referring to Mr. Walthall], thinks that the era of these things is passing by in Mississippi. Let us hope so; let us hope that when its dark and bloody history is written it will be recorded that there was at least one manly voice in all her chivalry that uttered the indignation of an American freeman at the outrage on Americanism and on freedom."

her chivalry that uttered the indignation of an American freeman at the outrage on Americanism and on freedom."

In conclusion, Mr. Hoar addressed himself directly to Southern Senators and said: "You have tried everything else. Now try justice. You have exhausted every policy and failed. This terrible question will not down. Your people have listened to it long. It is the evil councilor who led them into rebellion, into war, into poverty, into crime. Let them listen now to the counsels of the greatest creater of antiquity. Justice is itself the greatest pier of civil society and any one departure from it, under any circumstances, lies under the suspicion of becumstances, lies under the suspicion of b

ing no policy at all."

Mr. Wolcott made an animated speech against the bill, attracting the closest attention from its first sentence to its last. It was, he said, a source of great regret to him to be called upon to differ with any considerable number of his party, and to decline to take the path which the older leaders pointed out. It was proper that the reasons which impelled that difference be fairly stated. The time which the bill engressed was not opportune. Nearly one-third of the session